

CHINA



MAIL.

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Vol. XXXIII

AGENTS FOR THE

LONDON.—F. ALCOCK, Lombard Street, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., Old Jewry, E. C. SALVAGE DECK & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDERSON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., Old Jewry, E. C. SALVAGE DECK & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—SEACOR, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & CO., Fookchow, HONG & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Yokohama.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAMPSON, Esq.

W. H. BELL, Esq. W. H. BELL, Esq. W. H. BELL, Esq. W. H. BELL, Esq.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, 5,000,000. RESERVE FUND, 650,000.

BANKERS. THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

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Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. 45, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

NOTICE. A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG. September 15, 1877.

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S.S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Under-Signed WILLIAM HENRY BERTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BERTON, 28 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claims the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.

W. H. BERTON, Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

SEPARATE TENDERS for DOCKING and REPAIRING the Dutch 3-m. Schooner "TRIO," and to SUPPLY NEW ANCHOR and CHAIN, will be Received at the Office of the Under-Signed H. F. R. DAY, the 19th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Particulars apply to Capt. WESTERVELD on Board, or to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-Signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-Signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profit to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors, LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 18, 1877.

Intimations.

CONDENSED EGGS. THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound. The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and—canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city. The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

ECONOMY. For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LANMERT, ATKINSON & Co., Agents for Hongkong.

MUSTARD & Co., General Agents at Shanghai.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE Under-Signed, until further notice, offer to REMIT VESSELS, furnishing all Material and Labor, except METAL and NAILS, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per Sheet.

BOX STEAMERS and Sailing Vessels requiring Three Coats Sailing or Tallow, Thirty Cents per Ton per Sheet.

W. P. SPRAIT & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, 8th October, 1877.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION held on the 5th July, 1877, a Return of Capital of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TAELS per SHARE will be made at the Office of the Secretaries on the 15th Instant, to Shareholders of record the 10th Instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-Signed to Shareholders, or their lawful Representatives on presentation of Share Certificates.

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-Signed to Shareholders or their lawful Representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th Instant, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

DEVON'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVON'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVON PETROLEUM CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVON MANUFACTURING Co., 60 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

For Sale.

LANMERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE, EX STEAMSHIPS "YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (MAY) BUTTER. The First Shipment of Burch & Co.'s Celebrated Ceylon DANISH BUTTER.

In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb. In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb. In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CHOICE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, and American Family MESS STORES, as per their JUNE PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by J. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC AND SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS. Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE-MEN'S BOOTS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES. Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS. BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS. ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS. HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARBED LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Induction of all Sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DE-LIVERY and SUCTION HOSE. Cabin Suspension LAMPS. Cabin CANDLESTICKS. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS. JAPANESE TOILET SETS. CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS. Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of De La Rue's STATIONERY, BOOKS, NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

MACWEN, FRICKEL & Co., have just Received an Invoice of AMMUNITION and SPORTING GEAR, Consisting of:—

CURTIS & HARVEY'S No. 3, Diamond Grain GUNPOWDER. ELEY BROS' Thick and Thin FELT WADINGS.

Do. CENTRAL FIRE CAPS. Do. CARTRIDGE CASES, Green and Brown.

Geo. BURE'S PATENT SHOT, specially hardened. CARTRIDGE LOADERS, RECAPERS. STRING BARREL CLEANERS. POWDER and SHOT MEASURES.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

FOR SALE. SHAMSHEN CANTON.

THE Desirable PROPERTY known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and SILK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to G. M. SMITH, Canton.

October 15, 1877.

FOR SALE. TAMPIER & Co.'s BURGUNDY, Beaune and Pomard, in Pints. FRUITS and FINE CLARET-LABARDE, in Quarts and Pints.

Irish and Scotch WHISKY. OLD TOM GIN. PORT 1847.

Hongkong, October 12, 1877.

FOR SALE. CHAMPAGNE 1874, HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE. DEFTEN & Co. Hongkong, October 2, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain G. D. FIDMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

STEAM TO BOMBAY. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "ADRIA" will leave for the above place on or about the 1st Proximo.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Bdg "CONSTANCIA," Captain GONZALEZ, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 26th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO CONSTANTE," Captain J. URBANE, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The 100 A 1 British Barque "WOODVILLE," T. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "ISLES OF THE SOUTH," DENNETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "ABEELADY," J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Barque "GRASMEER," HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 100 years splendid British Clipper Ship "STYDENHAM," A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Barque "GEO. CROSLAND," GEO. LIVING, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The 33 L. 1. 1 German Ship "GALATEA," JACOB, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Ship "JUBILEE," J. HARRIS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," Capt. MURKIN, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels. FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Barque "CHOCOLA," Capt. KENNETT, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, October 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "H. S. SANDFORD," A. SLEEFER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Barque "CHINAMAN," Capt. A. MACKENZIE, will load here, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The Portuguese Ship "ALVA," Captain SOZZA, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE & Co. Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

Entertainment.

GARRISON THEATRE. (By Special Request.)

THE 28th REGT. AMATEUR DRAMA CLUB, will Repeat at the above Theatre, THIS EVENING, the 13th October, 1877.

The popular domestic Drama in Three Acts, by C. H. HAZELTON, Esq., Entitled "JESSY VERE, OR THE RETURN OF THE WANDERER."

And the laughable Farce by T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Entitled "MY TURN NEXT."

Between the pieces an old Favorite is to give a Song.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Front Seats, 4s; Second Seats, 50 cents; Third Seats, 25 cents. Children under 18 years of age, half-price to first and second seats only.

Tickets can be obtained at Hongkong Hotel, Officers' Mess Sergeant 28th Regt. Sergeants' Mess, R.A., and 28th Regiment, from all Pay Sergeants, and at the Door on the night of Performance.

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m., to Commence at 9 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. A. S. DICKINS, and Officers the Band of the Regiment will attend.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. Hongkong, October 13, 1877.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

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Intimations.

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.
PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.
PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LÜCKES and RIBBES, Zeltz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate to the order of the Underigned.
Orders from any of the Outposts in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed:
Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.
A. HAHN.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

Has on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs of Animals, Flowers, &c., of various sizes. Also, a large stock of Standard Albums, Artistic Monographs, and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet, and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, also Albums for Cabinet Portraits only. Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.
Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

ABERLAD, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Charras, American ship, Captain W. Lall.
Stamess & Co.
WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Wilson.
Wm. Purcell & Co.
ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.
Wiel & Co.
CLIVERTON, British ship, Captain E. Shewsbury.
Wiel & Co.
MELVILLE, German barque, Captain Th. Pfleger.
Malchers & Co.
DAWSON, British barque, Captain Robertson.
Order.
FRONTIER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bergen.
Chineese.
DARTMOUTH, British steamer, Capt. Clanchy.
Yuen Fat Hong.
NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Capt. J. Wortley.
Wiel & Co.
TRIO, Dutch barque, Capt. T. Westerveld.
Stamess & Co.
COLORADO, American ship, Captain Ingraham.
Russell & Co.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Radiant* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of Messrs NORRIS & Co., Duddell Street, whence they may be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. To-day.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. To-day.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
H. KLER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877. cc24

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MARITIMES.

S. S. *AMAZONE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 18th inst., at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Wednesday, the 24th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877. cc24

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Ex *Yangtze*, 18th September, 1877.

S. P. 143 bags Stony, from Madras.

Ex *Acta*, 30th September, 1877.

C (in heart) No. 21, 40, 20 cases Mor.

M. P. Co. (India) No. 1, 10, 10 "

R. H. Co. (India) No. 1, 10, 10 "

V. B. Co. (India) No. 1, 10, 10 "

T. Co. (India) No. 1, 10, 10 "

Total, 32 Packages.

Auctioneer, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenfinlas* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. cc23

GERMAN BARK MARCO-POLO, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of A. M. 3771

35 cases Merchandise,

via Hongkong.

Shipped by J. C. JULIUS MÖLLER, are hereby informed that the same have been landed and stored at their expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance has been covered.

WIELER & Co.,
Agents for Bark Marco Polo.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877.

BRITISH BARQUE MELBEEK, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 15, 1877.

GERMAN BARK MARCO-POLO, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

WIELER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 12, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"*GLENFINLAS*,"

Captain WILCOX, will leave

as above TO-MORROW, the

19th inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. cc19

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

"*ESMERALDA*,"

Capt. TERHAUD, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877. cc19

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"*AMAZONE*,"

Comd. MONTMART, will be

despatched for SHANGHAI

on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877. cc20

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"*TANAIS*,"

Comd. LA MARCELLE, will be

despatched for YOKOHAMA

on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 5 p.m.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877. cc20

FOR HOIHOW.

The Steamship

"*HOLYWOOD*,"

shortly expected, will have

quick despatch for the above

Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from R. LYALL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd October, 1877, at 2 o'clock

p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Morrison

Hill,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, &c., comprising—Eng-

lish-made Oval Centre Table, Teakwood

Book Stand, Pictures, Clocks and Sta-

tuette.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Side-

board, and Whatnots, Carved Dining-

room Chairs, Steel Fenders, Dinner

Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glassware,

and Plated Ware.

Iron Bedsteads, English-made Maho-

gany Marble-top Washstand, Toilet Table,

Toilet Glass, Wardrobes, Chest of Draw-

ers, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the

whole to be on view on and after Satur-

day, the 20th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at purchasers' risk on the fall

of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, October 18, 1877. cc24

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

AGENCE DE HONGKONG.

THE Mail Steamer *YANGTSE*, whose

Departure has been delayed owing to

the late arrival of the Yokohama Steamer,

will leave this Port for Saigon, the other

Ports of Call and Europe, TO-MORROW,

FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock

A. M.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877. cc19

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. *ESMERALDA*, FROM

MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above

Steamer are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed and stored

at their risk in the Godowns of the Under-

igned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.

THE FAMOUS ROYAL

ILLUSIONISTS.

In their MYSTERIOUS and STARTLING

WONDERS.

on

Saturday Evening,

October 20th, 1877.

ADMISSION: \$1.

Doors Open at 8.30, Commence at 9 p.m.

Plan of the Theatre can be seen at

Mr. GUY'S.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877. cc21

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

ADMIRAL RIDE, COMMODORE WATSON,

CAPTAIN COLOMB, AND OFFICERS OF

H. M. S. "AUDACIOUS."

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

of the above Ship will give a Performance

in the CITY HALL, early Next

Month. The proceeds to be devoted to

the above purpose.

For Particulars later on

Hongkong, October 18, 1877. cc2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18, *Tanais*, French steamer, 1735,

G. De la Mare, Yokohama Oct. 9,

Mails and General—Messageries-Mari-

times.

Oct. 18, *Ulysses*, British steamer, 1560,

Guard, Shanghai Oct. 15, via Foochow 15,

Rea—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Oct. 18, *Glaucus*, British steamer, 1647,

T. S. Jackson, Liverpool Aug. 29, via ports

of call, and Singapore Oct. 10, General—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Oct. 18, *Yangtze*, British steamer, from

Canton.

Oct. 18, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 395,

E. Thebaud, Manila Oct. 15, General—A.

MACG. HEATON.

Oct. 18, *Marine*, Spanish steamer, 359,

J. Munz, Manila October 14, General—

REMBEDOS & Co.

Oct. 18, *Helicon*, American ship, 1200,

Howes, Cardiff June 15, Coal—MASTERS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18, *Yangtze*, for Shanghai.

18, *Argyll*, for Singapore, Penang and

Calcutta.

18, *Japan*, for Singapore, Penang and

Calcutta.

18, *Yungking*, for Canton.

18, *Roderick*, for Hongkong.

18, *Maria Louise*, for Hongkong.

CLEARED.

Just, for London, &c.

Kim Soon, Boat, for Bangkok.

Chili, for Callao.

Gustav Adolph, for Chetoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tanais*, from Yokohama: for Hong-

kong, Mrs. Kewick, 4 children and serv-

ants; Mrs. Hunkinson and child; for Batavia,

Mr. and Mrs. Armit; for Madras, Mr. Edal;

for Manilla, Messrs. Petit, O. Higashi,

Mayeda, Kato, Ughis, Smidt, Chistellano,

Esanbont, Ferrero, Pigeon, Kisaki, S.

Kesaburo, Rishiyoma, Kakemoto, Takano,

and Tsuchiya, Mr. and Mrs. Band, Mrs. Rap-

part and 3 children, Mrs. A. Grubel, Mrs.

to secure tea at any price at the ports, and on the other the scarcely less pernicious eagerness to part with it without reserve on this side.

During the week ended the 1st inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 9,912,705 lb., or an advance of 8 per cent. on the deliveries of the preceding week. For home consumption 2,170,602 lb. was taken, while 946,880 lb. was for export, 738,944 lb. was for ships' stores. There was a falling-off of about 9 per cent. in the amount of duty paid compared with the previous week, the total being \$54,285.

As last a revival has taken place in the Silk market. During the last few days a better feeling has prevailed, consequent upon the receipt of some orders from Lyons. Prices have risen, and are now quoted at about the rates ruling in August last. The cause of this revival is mainly the discovery that the Continental Stocks of China Silk have become nearly exhausted, and the continuance of the present demand will thus probably be dependent upon the extent to which the markets there are affected by this circumstance. Latest advices from Shanghai report a corresponding improvement in rates there.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.
It is satisfactory to be able to note another proof that the Chinese are not averse to the employment of European machinery provided they can introduce it in a manner which they can recognise as conducive to their advantage. A company has been formed for the purpose of working in China what is known as the Weirich patent process for refining sugar. The board of directors is a strong one, and comprises several gentlemen who are practically acquainted with sugar refining, so that there is every reason to hope that it may be the means of establishing what will ultimately prove a scarcely less important branch of the China trade than that in tea, silk, and other more recognised staple exports, while experience has shown that the natives themselves purchase the sugar refined in this manner in large quantities. The Weirich process is already employed in Hongkong, and the present company will extend its operation in China itself, a circumstance of importance to the manufacturing interests in England and other countries as showing that it has been proved practicable to introduce manufacturing enterprise into China, provided that the support of the two most influential classes, that, namely, of the guilds and the officials, be obtained. The power of the former is scarcely second to that of the mandarins themselves, and, in fact, is in some cases sufficient to override it. Experience in China, indeed, shows that it is mainly with the large guilds that opposition to commercial and manufacturing enterprise has originated. It is, therefore, very satisfactory that in the present instance not only is there no danger of this influence being put into force against the Company, but that it will be exerted in its favour, the large Sugar Guilds of Canton and Swatow being active supporters of the enterprise, and in fact having, on seeing the working of the patent, by means of which ordinary Swatow sugar can be refined in a few minutes to any required colour, at once seen the benefit they would gain by its being introduced. The Company has power to purchase or amalgamate with other similar businesses in China, and it may possibly, with the large native support which it possesses, be the means of centering the whole of the sugar manufacturing in China in one concern. The facilities which the present company possess for obtaining the proper description of the raw material will form an important feature in its working.

It may be interesting to note, as a further illustration of the manner in which the Chinese are prepared to adopt European appliances, that arrangements have been made for flour-making machinery to be sent to Canton city. It is evident that the real opposition is mainly of a commercial character, and that the Chinese, like many other people, are not likely to be averse to the introduction of machinery when they can see their way to making it pay them in some direct and palpable manner.

Canton.

Oct. 16, 1877.

Last month's rains in Canton have just caused the death of a native of Tsang Hong Lane, in the older part of Canton City. The poor man, accompanied by his little boy, set out to get his day's provisions from a grocer's shop, when one of the shop walls which had been undermined by the rains collapsed and fell upon the father and son. The boy was luckily got out without serious injury, and when a rush was made to dig out the father, the poor man was still alive and encouraged the good people, thanking them for their kindness in coming to his aid. Unfortunately he died before his body could be extricated. It is astonishing that, in the absence of proper drainage, so few walls collapse in this great City of Canton.

This local paragraph really contains almost all that has taken place lately in our vicinity, except a few fires, which are so common as to be barely worthy of note.

The Viceroy has issued a proclamation to the effect that his officials will please don their winter dress on and after the 24th inst.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.
(From our London Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 7, 1877.

Attention has been called in one of the leading morning papers (the Post) to the question of the introduction of Chinese labour into England as a means of putting a check upon the unreasonable and exorbitant demands made by the working classes here. This subject has been often mooted before, and although it may be yet mentioned a hundred times without there being any practical importance in it, it still becomes more and more probable that the hint will one day be acted upon and that we shall have a Chinese cheap labour question here as well as in our Colonies. There is no question that even at the present moment, there are many directions in which the labour of Chinese would be most advantageous, and if once a beginning be made, it is more than probable that Johnny Chinamen will obtain

as thorough a footing here as he already has in the United States and in our Colonies. In factories the Chinese with their steady eagerness to part with it without reserve on this side.

To judge from the manner in which the subject is treated in the last number of the *Friend of China*, the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade is not particularly well satisfied with the Editor which has been issued in consequence of the representations from H.E. Kwo. They warm themselves however with the belief that the energy of the Provincial Authorities will make up for the lukewarmness of those at the Capital. The present Editor will probably have about as much effect on the consumption of opium in China as any of the edicts issued for the last 35 years have had—and that is precisely none at all. The effect of a good round edict is to enable the local authorities to put on heavier taxes on the opium shop and pile on the Leken; but the idea of their ever putting an end to opium smoking is simply Utopian. I notice that another batch of twenty Police-men have been engaged at Glasgow to proceed to Hongkong at \$40 a month. This would seem to indicate that the Scotch element is appreciated in the Colony. I hope it does not mean that those already in Hongkong intend leaving, as it is a pity to lose experienced men. By the way, some of your readers may be interested by the investigation which is going on here into the conduct of the Detectives. It shows that Hongkong is not the only place where tricks of Lee-Lum-gui are performed.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of a China woman was resumed this afternoon at the Police Court.

Chan Kan Sai was called and said:—I am a painter. Between 6 and 7 o'clock I was walking with a man called Hing Ahng and went to Chun Ayue's house at 81 Canton Road. Chun Ayue asked me to get some cases for him. He told me to go to Queen's Road Central, to a certain house; he gave me \$3 and Ng Akun \$7. Only the two of us went. He proposed to stop in the house a little time. I saw no men in the house. I did not know the inmates to be prostitutes; I had no previous knowledge of them. I proposed to stop at the house all night and have some supper. They were very angry, and told me to go away. Some of the inmates were girls and some old women. When I left the house I met my friend Man Ahn. He proposed to go to a shop. He had a friend with him; his name I cannot be sure of. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Anam. Anam took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said that there was only one girl there, Lo Akun. I proposed she should send and get two more; she did so. Anam did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Anam \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. Anam afterwards went out for two other girls; one was called Chow Kue and the other Ansoo. We then had supper, chicken eggs, and sambo, but not a great deal of food. I drank three or four cups of the latter; I drank with the woman of the house. I understood that I was to pay \$2; I have not given her the money. I was in the house when the Inspector arrived. I was never employed before at such work.

By a Juror:—My pay as a painter was 1 mace & candareens a day. I am now out of employment. I received \$3.
By the Coroner:—I have been out of employment about a year. I live on my friends.
By a Juror:—I did not expect to get anything for doing what I did. Chun Ayue is a friend of mine.
By the Coroner:—I opened the door to admit the Inspector. The woman said nothing; she was very frightened. She ran into a front room, and hid under the bed. She did not plead to me not to betray her; I should have done so even if she had.

Ng Akun was further examined:—I had eight heads of sambo to drink on the night in question; I had more to drink than the others. \$1 was paid for the supper. I have been employed by Chun Ayue before on this kind of work. I have caught three houses before this one—one last year and this year. I was a witness against Tai Yow when she was fined \$100. She did not recognize me, nor did I her, as she gave another name and called herself Ansoo. Anam ran out when the Inspector came. I never get paid for giving information in these cases. Witness corrected this, and said he got \$1 each time and all expenses paid.
By a Juror:—I am a carpenter by profession. I was formerly employed by Hip Sing, but have been out of employment a month. I got \$7 to go on this expedition. I returned the \$7 at 8 o'clock. I paid nothing to the girl, but I have promised to pay her \$2.

Chun Ayue was next called:—I am interpreter to the Inspector of Brothels. My pay is \$18 per month and free quarters. I have been employed in this capacity since June last year. On the evening of the 16th instant, I gave \$7 to the last witness and \$3 to Chan Kan Sai. I told them to go to 258 Queen's Road Central, top floor. I followed them. My reason for telling them to go to that house was owing to the District watchman having given information. The Inspector marked the notes the men had in their possession. I kept a good look-out for them. They came out and said they could not do any

thing. I and a friend met Man Ahn and Lo Akun; one of them said "I have got a few Hongkong dollars; let us go and drink them; they are no use to me, as I am going to Singapore." We went to an opium shop.

The enquiry was still proceeding when we went to press.

Another inquest was held on the body of Chan Achong, a fisherman, who met his death by poisoning through eating a fish called Po-ko-yu. The Coroner said that there were several other men who had eaten the same fish, but Dr Wherry had given them an emetic, and they were saved.

Dr Wherry proved the admission of the body; it was that of a well-nourished man; the internal organs were healthy, but the brain was congested. Death was caused by decaying having eaten poisonous fish. He said that he had a man now in the hospital who had eaten the same kind of fish, but he had recovered.

Chan A-sau, a fisherman, was called and proved having seen the deceased eat the fish; he saw him eat a great quantity.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till Monday.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

18th October, 1877.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.
Capt. Henry Morton, of the British schooner *Onward*, was summoned at the instance of his wife, Kate Morton, for assaulting her. Mrs Morton appeared on the 10th day and laid an information, the nature of which was such that it induced the Magistrate to issue a summons for hearing forthwith, and also a warrant for arrest of the defendant in case he should show any sign of resistance to appear on the summons, and these writs were entrusted to Inspector Lindsay and Sergeant Tommy for execution. Mrs Morton appeared to have been so badly hurt that as soon as she had laid the information, she was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Later on the defendant appeared in Court under charge of the two Police officers. He was without a coat and seemed to be suffering under some mental excitement, but when his case was called on, he was able to speak rationally enough.

The Magistrate: Have you read the summons?

Defendant: Yes.
The Magistrate told the defendant that his wife had been up to the Court to-day and charged him with assaulting her.

The Defendant: Where is she now? I want to see her.

The Magistrate: She is in Hospital now. The defendant said his wife had confessed to him that she had been kissed by some men on board a ship coming out, and that she had been guilty of other improprieties.

The Magistrate remarked that the defendant appeared to be excited and asked him if he had been drinking.

Defendant replied that he had taken only two glasses of gin to-day, and that was all. He asked if he could get the case remanded in order to produce his witnesses, as he could prove what he had said regarding his wife.

The Magistrate said he appeared to be excited and was not in a fit state to be heard. The case must be adjourned.

The defendant said if time was given him, he could prove what he said.

The Magistrate intimated to the defendant that he must be detained in custody, as he appeared to be excited, and he had used force arms to his wife.

The defendant said his detention would upset entirely his arrangements on board the ship.

The Magistrate said the vessel would be taken care of by the Chief officer.

The defendant replied that he had none; he had been discharged from his ship. He had no one on board who could take charge.

The Magistrate asked who were his agents.

Defendant said, Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

The Magistrate observed that the agents would be communicated with, but the defendant must be detained in custody, because he was excited and might do some harm.

The defendant said his wife he dared say would give a guarantee, so that he might be released. He never touched her.

The Magistrate remarked that her face was full of bruises, and she said she received them from the defendant's hands last night. If the defendant had not touched her, how came she to have the bruises?

The defendant said they were an old affair. As to last night, he never touched her. His wife had offered him his face to go to the house of a Captain, and this was said before his face. His wife was a regular.

The Magistrate cut the matter short by informing the defendant that he was too excited just now to be allowed to say anything. He would adjourn the case till to-morrow; meantime the defendant would be kept in custody.

The defendant was then remanded to Gaol.

A BURGULARY.

Wong Akum, a mat-maker, was charged by Lee Ching Shing, the master of the Tungshing brass-founder's shop, Queen's Road East, with entering his shop, and stealing therefrom a quantity of brass things. He was also found to have in his possession a bundle of burglarious implements. The case was remanded till the 22nd inst.

LARCENY.

Ohn Asam, a trader, was charged by Lee Apo with stealing \$50 and a blanket from him. The complainant and the defendant lived in the same house, and he went out one day leaving his box locked. On his return he found it broken open and \$50 stolen, as also a blanket. Remanded till to-morrow.

A LOQUACIOUS COMPLAINANT.

Wong Afun, a married woman with an infant in her arms, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against her by another married woman named Lo Ng Min. But the complainant appeared to be much excited and was very loquacious. She was directed several times by the Court to be calm, but she did not obey, and as the charge was of a trivial character, the Magistrate sent her out of Court, and discharged the defendant.

ASSAULT.

Chan Aon, a licensed coolie No. 634, summoned James Elchikoff, chief

steward of the *Amur Jura*, for an assault. The complainant begged to withdraw the charge. The Chief Officer of the steamer appeared and said that the man was drunk and that the steamer was leaving at noon to-day. The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMITH.)
October 18, 1877.

The October Sessions were opened in presence of a very large congregation of spectators, owing to the large number of cases which stood committed for trial. The want of accommodation for witnesses could not have been more seriously felt than to-day. The weather was unusually warm for this time of the year, and the audience unusually great, the only place for the large number of witnesses being the narrow and unventilated corridor leading to the Deputy Registrar's Office, which was overcrowded with male and female witnesses packed together in the same place.

A good deal of time was wasted owing to the want of an interpreter in the Chinese dialect, but after some lapse of time, a prisoner who spoke the Cantonese dialect was at last placed in the dock. The following Jury was then empanelled:—W. Terry, A. E. Noble, T. G. Richmond, W. Terry, A. E. Noble, T. G. Richmond, H. Hyndman, and W. B. Sprad. Mr John MacCallum's name was not called, and he did not answer, but the Chief Justice remarked that he understood that there were no less than five gentlemen from the firm of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. who had been summoned for service at this Session, and it had been arranged that only two or three of them should be in attendance to-day. As Mr Richmond, who belonged to the firm, had been already called, Mr MacCallum was excused on condition that he would serve to-morrow.

Before the business was proceeded with, the Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, said that he might mention to the Court that there was a large number of cases on the Calendar, and asked whether any arrangement could be made for the Court to sit in two divisions for the trial of the cases. There were thirty-six cases for trial.

His Lordship said he understood that there were only thirty-four.

The Attorney General replied that it was so, but since then there were two more cases ready for this Session, the prisoners having waived their five days' notice of trial.

His Lordship said he was doubtful of a prisoner's consent to be tried; it was not his consent but his wish to be tried that he was giving. He thought that it would be unfair to a prisoner who was ignorant of the law to accept his waiver of notice and to try him without giving him time to prepare his defence.

The Attorney General replied that, as there were so many cases to be tried, there would be time to give the prisoners later committed their five days' notice.

His Lordship thought some rule should be laid down whereby cases committed by the Magistrate after a certain day should not be taken except they were special cases. He was doubtful of the interpretation put on the ordinance in reference to this point, and failing any arrangement which the Attorney General would come to with the Magistrates, his Lordship would make a rule that no case should be taken that was committed on or after the day the Session were opened.

The Attorney General said that, with his Lordship's permission, he was inclined to follow the rule that where five days' notice could not be given before the Jury would be discharged under ordinary circumstances, the cases committed would not be taken, except very special cases, the circumstances of which requiring them to be tried at once.

His Lordship thought that some rule should be adopted. As to the Court sitting in two divisions, the Chief Justice said they had better try what they could do to-day first and he would arrange about future sittings at the rising of the Court.

The Attorney-General mentioned that Mr Haylar was engaged in the defence of two cases, and some time might be fixed for taking them.

It was then arranged that case No. 26, the case of stealing a wine-glass on board the *Kiuking* by a shopkeeper, was to be taken on Wednesday morning, followed by No. 19, in which the learned counsel was also engaged. Business was then proceeded with.

Regina v. Chen Afoo.

The prisoner was indicted on two counts for entering by night the dwelling house of Leong Pui Chi, with intent to steal certain cooking utensils and other things from the same house on the night of the 27th September, 1877.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. He said his mother was sick, and he wanted money to go home to see her and to buy medicine. He had never committed himself before; this was his first offence.

In consideration of the prisoner's youth and this being his first offence, the Chief Justice sent him to 18 months' hard labour.

Regina v. So Achoy.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing from the person of a woman named Li Chow Kum on the 4th October inst., one ear-ring and a jade-stone ring, while the prosecutrix was walking in the street.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sent to two years' hard labour.

Regina v. Ng Aloi.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing \$1,900 from Captain Clancy of the steamer *Danube* in January last. The prisoner was one of the chair-coolies employed by the Captain, and was given this sum of money for the purpose of being taken to the Yuen Fat Hong. He did not do so, but he and his comrade ran away with it. The money was afterwards recovered through the instrumentality of the Chinese authorities. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sent to three years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Chan Hing Hong.

LARCENY AND PREVIOUS CONVICTION.
The prisoner pleaded guilty to stealing \$5 from an Indian, and to having been previously convicted of larceny. He was sent to two years' hard labour.

Regina v. Wong Afook.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing one silver watch and a ring from one Ma-

homed Jui. He was also charged with being an old offender. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner was sent to three years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Lee Afoo.

LARCENY OF A GOLD WATCH.
This prisoner was arraigned for stealing one gold watch, valued \$50 or \$60, from Mr J. B. Woodford on the 30th September 1877.

The prisoner was found guilty of the larceny, and to the second count against him of being an old offender, he pleaded guilty. Sentence reserved.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow, but the Jurors serving to-day were told that their services would not be required then; they must, however, attend on Monday.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Hon. Mr Justice Snowdon.)
18th October, 1877.

Ng Lai Kok v. Ho Lee and four others, \$409.—Plaintiff in this action is Comptroller to Messrs Vogel, Hagdon & Co. The claim is upon a promissory note given by one of the defendants named Chu Poon. It appears that two businesses are carried on in the same shop—under the name of Tye Cheong; one is a watch-maker, the other tea-dealer. The defendant Chu Poon is the sole proprietor of the watch-maker's business, while he has a share in the tea business. It also appeared that the plaintiff had consented to give the defendant, Chu Poon, three years' time to pay the debt, provided he would carry on his business. From an advertisement in the Chinese newspaper, plaintiff found that the defendant was making away with the tea business; he therefore applied and obtained an interim attachment against defendant's goods. Mr Brereton, on the part of the plaintiff, contended that all the defendants are liable, inasmuch as the promissory note was given by Chu Poon, the managing partner, the only one known to the plaintiff, who would not have taken the note had he not considered that credit was given by both firms. Three of the defendants appeared, and two of them urged that they had no share in the watch-maker's business, although they were concerned in the tea-trade, which was distinguished from the watch-maker's by the name of Hopkee, and that the debt was upon the promissory note, which was a private debt of the defendant Chu Poon, for which they were not liable. In this view His Lordship concurred, and finally gave judgment against the defendant Chu Poon alone.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1877.

Sir,—I was very highly gratified on reading the account lately given in your valuable paper of the successful trial of the Compound Engines built by Messrs Inglis & Co., Victoria Foundry,—gratified to see that the enterprise of the Firm has been so well rewarded, and also as an indication of the rapid improvements that are taking place in the Colony. But I was rather surprised that the name of the energetic designer and superintendent builder was not mentioned in connection with the same.

I believe they are the largest Engines of their class that have been yet made in Hongkong; and seeing the success which has attended them, I think the name of Mr W. L. Scott, who solely designed the Engines and also superintended the whole of the work in connection with them, should have received some slight notice.

Yours,
HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA (Gazette).

Our esteemed fellow-resident, Dr. Massais, a talented medical practitioner, and a most amiable man, is in a very critical condition, brought low in a few hours by what four of his colleagues declare to be Asiatic cholera in one of its severest forms.

We observe that in one or two places the farmers have commenced to cut their rice, though it will be some time yet before the harvest becomes general. The crops look very well, and there is every prospect of an abundant yield in this part of the country.

(Tokio Times.)
General Julius Stahl, distinguished officer of the S. S. Volunteer Army during the war of rebellion, and at one time Consul at Yokohama, arrived again in Japan by the S. S. *City of Peking*, last Wednesday. He is appointed to the Consulate of Hiogo and Osaka, in place of Mr N. J. Newriter, and proceeds to his post next week. General Stahl has been warmly welcomed by many of his friends of eight years ago, and by some whose acquaintance with his merits is of older date;—by one, at least, who has not forgotten the gallantry with which the young soldier, then in command of a New York regiment, assisted in holding the pursuing enemy in check after the disastrous day of Bull Run, and with his few followers prevented an advance upon Washington which would have been an unspeakable calamity. For his services on this and other occasions he was rapidly raised to the rank of Major General, and was the youngest of that grade in the service. The value of his performance of civil duties, after the war, is well recollected by those who were in Yokohama during his term of office.

THE DEATH OF SAIGO.

From an eye-witness we have obtained some particulars of the battle fought on the 24th ultimo against the rebels at Kagoshima, which resulted in their total defeat.

The Imperial forces, numbering some 15,000 men, made a simultaneous attack on their opponents, and capturing some of their batteries, turned the guns on the rebels, who, thus taken between a cross fire were almost annihilated, and although fighting against overwhelming odds made a desperate but unavailing resistance before they finally succumbed. The day after the engagement the dead were brought in from the battle field for identification, and then it was that the bodies of Kirino, Beppu and Hammi were recognized, as they were laid out side by side near a large trench which had been dug for the reception of the fallen. Kirino's body bore evidence of his personal share in the bloody encounter of the previous day, as it was covered with wounds, his death having apparently been caused by a dreadful wound on the right temple from the fragment of a shell. The bodies of the other rebel leaders were likewise covered with wounds. Close to the body of Kirino lay the headless trunk of a tall well-formed man, with a bullet wound near the heart and a sword stab in the stomach. The clear white skin indicat-

ed that the body was that of a samurai, though it was clothed in the garb of a labourer or coolie. While some discussion was taking place among the officers of the Imperial Army as to whether the body was that of Saigo or not, some soldiers came in carrying a head which fitted this trunk. The face showed signs of having been recently shaved, and the eyes were bound with a red cloth. Many were inclined to think that the head and trunk were those of Saigo, but still some doubt was expressed by those who knew that the rebel leader was in the habit of adopting many disguises, and that on several occasions during the war he had been personated by others. Few rebels escaped from the sanguinary engagement of the 24th. About 125 prisoners were taken, the most of whom were badly wounded.

The Straits.

Messrs. Macleane, Fraser & Co. we learn, have received advices from Samarang that the new Dutch steamer, *Stad Middelburg*, with a cargo of coffee from Sourabaya to Holland, had struck on Pulo Lepar, and had been obliged to put into Samarang, leaving, where she will have to discharge cargo and go into dock.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHINESE CONSUL AT SINGAPORE.

The appointment as Chinese Consul at Singapore of the Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, C. M. G., M. L. C., and Consul here for Russia, notified in the last *Gazette* as having received the approval of the Secretary of State, is one that seems to call for a remark or two. It is to be presumed from the wording of the notification that the appointment was suggested before, although we do not remember to have seen it. The question is, why such an appointment has been made at all. The Chinese Empire has no consul anywhere else, nor any consular or any other sort of standing representative in any other country or colony in the world. Why should there be one here? It is true that there is a Chinese Embassy at the present time in England, but it is a special one for a special purpose, as special embassies have been sent on rare occasions before to other countries, and it is not, or at least has not yet become, a permanent one, and, therefore, its appointment or existence holds no parallel to the custom of other nations in regard to embassies or consular agencies. It seems to us, therefore, that the appointment of a Chinese Consul in a British Colony calls for explanation as to its object, or objects. At whose request or instigation was it made?

What are the Consul's jurisdiction, powers, and relations towards his countrymen, whether Chinese subjects or naturalized British subjects? Who appointed him, the Emperor of China direct or the Chinese Foreign Office, and what necessity was there for the appointment? There is a number of other little matters of interest in connection with this novel appointment upon which some information is eminently desirable for many reasons. A year or two ago, the Hoppo of Canton wanted to appoint one of his agents in Hongkong as Chinese Consul in order to draw tighter the blockade with which he was endeavouring to strangle the trade of that Colony, but the appointment was strenuously opposed, and for the time, successfully opposed. We are much differently situated here in regard to the Chinese Empire to what Hongkong is. But it is nevertheless true that there are some points of resemblance, and it is indubitable that, while the Chinese are different in almost everything from every other nationality, they form in these Settlements a very large proportion of the population, and their position in respect of nationality towards the Government may be said to be unique. For this and many other reasons, the appointment of a Chinese Consul in these Settlements seems to have been a question which deserved a good deal more consideration from Government than we judge it to have received, before it was allowed or sanctioned.

Quotations.

	HONGKONG, October 18, 1877.	
ages the	OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$640
rice,	" "	

Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	3/10
" 30 days sight...	3/10
" 6 months sight...	3/11
Credit, 6 months sight...	3/11
Documentary, 6 months sight...	3/11
Bombay, demand Rupees...	219
Calcutta...	219
Shanghai, demand...	72
" 30 days sight...	75
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B...	10 1/2
Sycee...	92 1/2
Mexicans...	26 20
Gold Leaf...	5 06
English Sovereigns...	5 06
Australian Sovereigns...	5 06
Discount...	8 1/10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 47 1/2 prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$800	
China Trade Ins. Co., \$2,800	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$247	
Yankee Ins. Association, Tls. 775	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 860	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$670	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170	</

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 24th instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock
Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 23rd instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For security's sake, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in their
Bills of Lading.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 4, 1877. oc24



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London, via Bombay,
also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GEELONG, Captain FRASER, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 25th October,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 12, 1877. oc25

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, the 8th November,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 7th November. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, October 5, 1877. no8

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1—Vol. VI.
OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation
in the Colony of Hongkong.
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.
The Tang-Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese
Novel.
A Chinese Primer.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries—
Chinese Marriages,
Studies in Words.
The Educational Curriculum of the
Chinese.
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the
Chinese Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Russian Sinologists.
Asiatic and Chinese.
The Word "Swallow."
Corrigenda—Chinese Studies and Official
Interpretation in the Colony of Hong-
kong.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan; and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Cables in Mats, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or for any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George The Third,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE—230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—75,000

Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date—Tls. 725,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq., C. KREBS, Esq.,
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agents in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contribu-
tors of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Hon, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Fung, Merchant.

CHENG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an28

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

FRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.
Mr. AH YON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr. FAT JAE, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. me19

To Let.

TO LET.
Nos. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN
STREET.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kemp.
"Blancs Villa," Pok-fok-lum, furnished.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace,
Nos. 8 and 11, Queen's Road Central,
with spacious Godowns attached, at present
occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DAVID SASSON, FOSS & Co.,
Hongkong, October 15, 1877.

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied
by Mr. A. HAN, at Wanchai. Apply
on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Office No. 1,
D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs. DONOVAN LARSEN & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in Canton
Road, at present in the occupation of
H. C. POUY, Esq., Possession from 1st
November next.

Apply to
JOHN JACK,
East Point.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Albany	5	h	Ashton	Brit.	str.	366	Oct. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Holhow & Halphong	Mails, 20th
Amazona	5	h	Mortemard	Brit.	str.	2650	Oct. 17	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Argyll	5	h	Scott	Brit.	str.	1270	Oct. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Campana	5	h	Scott	Brit.	str.	95	Oct. 17	Kwok Acheong	Y'ham & San F'cho	24th, noon
City of Peking	5	h	Tanner	Amer.	str.	5075	Oct. 14	P. M. S. S. Co.	Halphong	20th inst.
Conquistador	5	h	Hamlin	Brit.	str.	317	Oct. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	21st, daylight
Danube	5	h	Clanohy	Brit.	str.	790	Oct. 12	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Douglas	5	h	Britann	Brit.	str.	864	Oct. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy	Tug Plying
Emeralda	5	h	Thoburn	Brit.	str.	395	Oct. 18	A. McE. Heaton	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	Sund's Slip
Fame	5	h	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	Oct. 17	H. K. & W'pca Dock Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Fortower	5	h	Bargen	Brit.	str.	170	Oct. 17	Butterfield & Swire	Yokohama	To-day
Glancus	5	h	Jackson	Brit.	str.	1047	Oct. 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	To-day
Glenfinlas	5	h	Wilcox	Brit.	str.	1370	Oct. 17	David Sasson, Sons & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Japan	5	h	de Smidt	Brit.	str.	1835	Oct. 17	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Juan	5	h	Levie	Brit.	str.	1019	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Mariveles	5	h	Maniz	Span.	str.	202	Oct. 17	H. Kier & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Radnorshire	5	h	Thomson	Brit.	str.	1281	Oct. 17	Insurance Company	Yokohama	To-day
Sea Gull	5	h	Roberts	Brit.	str.	48	Sept. 19	F. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Sunda	5	h	Reeves	Brit.	str.	1029	Oct. 17	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Tanaka	5	h	Marcell	Foh.	str.	1735	Oct. 17	Siemens & Co.	Bangkok	To-day
Tintin Abbey	5	h	Tindale	Brit.	str.	736	Oct. 17	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Ulysses	5	h	Guard	Brit.	str.	1560	Oct. 17	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
W. Cores de Vries	5	h	Thompson	Brit.	str.	334	June 4	G. McE. Heaton	Yokohama	To-day
Yang-ke	5	h	Rapatel	Foh.	str.	2422	Oct. 17	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Yangtze	5	h	Schulze	Brit.	str.	782	Oct. 17	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Yungking	5	h	Gibson	Chl.	str.	661	Oct. 17	O. M. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Aarhus	4	h	Salling	Dan.	sch.	251	Oct. 12	H. Kier & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Abercrombie	4	h	Evans	Brit.	sch.	1087	Oct. 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Aberlady	4	h	Nicol	Brit.	bgs.	735	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Abiel Abbot	4	h	Chase	Amer.	sm. sc.	590	Sept. 24	W. Pustan & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Alphington	4	h	Cunningham	Brit.	bgs.	326	Sept. 24	W. Pustan & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Alva	4	h	Sousa	Port.	bgs.	631	Aug. 30	Meyer & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Augusta	4	h	Thompson	Brit.	sm. sc.	631	Aug. 30	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Batavia	4	h	Haerford	Ger.	bgs.	368	Oct. 17	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Brisbane	4	h	Huddleston	Brit.	bgs.	394	Oct. 17	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Canton	4	h	Crantz	Ger.	bgs.	373	Oct. 17	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Chamron Kamrye	4	h	Moller	Siam.	bgs.	480	Sept. 4	Chinese	Yokohama	To-day
Chasca	4	h	Muller	Amer.	bgs.	628	Oct. 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Cheng Soon	4	h	Cheng Sang	Siam.	sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	Yokohama	To-day
Chilli	4	h	Veal	Brit.	bgs.	445	July 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Chinaman	4	h	Mackenzie	Brit.	bgs.	667	Sept. 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Chicola	4	h	Kennet	Brit.	bgs.	248	Oct. 6	Rozario & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Ciliumum	4	h	Shrewsbury	Brit.	bgs.	1884	Sept. 25	W. Pustan & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Colorado	4	h	Ingraham	Amer.	sch.	1075	Oct. 16	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Constance	4	h	Gerzator	Span.	bg.	234	Oct. 11	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Corsica	4	h	Vincent	Amer.	sch.	150	Sept. 25	Insurance Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Cornwall	4	h	Ribbeto	Port.	bgs.	395	Sept. 19	Remedios & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Cornwall	4	h	Lull	Amer.	sch.	1548	Sept. 1	Siemens & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Dartmouth	4	h	Cameron	Brit.	sch.	999	Sept. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	To-day

No. 4462.—OCTOBER 18, 1877.

to secure tea at any price at the ports, and on the other the scarcely less pernicious eagerness to part with it without reserve on this side.

During the week ended the 1st inst. the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 9,912,705 lb., or an advance of 5 per cent. on the deliveries of the preceding week. For home consumption 2,170,602 lb. was taken, while 8,480,103 lb. was for export, 738,944 lb. was removed coastwise, 187,410 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 8,800 lb. was for ships' stores. There was a falling-off of about 9 per cent. in the amount of duty paid compared with the previous week, the total being £54,265.

At last a revival has taken place in the silk market. During the last few days a better feeling has prevailed, consequent upon the receipt of some orders from Lyons. Prices have risen, and are now quoted at about the rates ruling in August last. The cause of this revival is mainly the discovery that the Continental Stocks of China silk have become nearly exhausted, and the continuance of the present demand will thus probably be dependent upon the extent to which the markets there are affected by this circumstance. Latest advices from Shanghai report a corresponding improvement in rates there.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN CHINA.

It is satisfactory to be able to note another proof that the Chinese are not averse to the employment of European machinery provided we can introduce it in a manner which they can recognise as conducive to their advantage. A company has been formed for the purpose of working in China what is known as the Weirich patent process for refining sugar. The board of directors is a strong one, and comprises several gentlemen who are practically acquainted with sugar refining, so that there is every reason to hope that it may be the means of establishing what will ultimately prove a scarcely less important branch of the China trade than that in tea, silk, and other more recognised staple exports, while experience shows that the natives themselves purchase the sugar refined in this manner in large quantities. The Weirich process has been employed in Hongkong, and the present company will extend its operation in China itself, a circumstance of importance to the manufacturing interests in England and other countries as showing that it has been proved practicable to introduce manufacturing enterprise into China, provided that the support of the two most influential classes, that, namely, of the guilds and the officials, be obtained. The power of the former is scarcely second to that of the mandarins themselves, and, in fact, is in some cases sufficient to override it. Experience in China, indeed, shows that it is mainly with the large guilds that opposition to commercial and manufacturing enterprise has originated. It is, therefore, very satisfactory that in the present instance not only is there no danger of this influence being put into force against the Company, but that it will be exerted in its favour, the large Sugar Guilds of Canton and Swatow being active supporters of the enterprise, and in fact having, on seeing the working of the patent, by means of which ordinary Swatow sugar can be refined in a few minutes to any required colour, at once seen the benefit they would gain by its being introduced. The Company has power to purchase or amalgamate with other similar businesses in China, and it may possibly, with the large native support which it possesses, be the means of centering the whole of the sugar manufacturing in China in one concern. The facilities which the present company possess for obtaining the proper description of the raw material will form an important feature in its working.

It may be interesting to note, as a further illustration of the manner in which the Chinese are prepared to adopt European appliances, that arrangements have been made for flour-making machinery to be sent to Canton city. It is evident that the real opposition is mainly of a commercial character, and that the Chinese, like many other people, are not likely to be averse to the introduction of machinery when they can see their way to making it pay them in some direct and palpable manner.

Canton.

Oct. 16, 1877.

Last month's rains in Canton have just caused the death of a native of Canton Hong Lane, in the older part of Canton City. The poor man, accompanied by his little boy, set out to get his day's provisions from a grocer's shop, when one of the shop walls which had been undermined by the rains collapsed and fell upon the father and son. The boy was luckily got out without serious injury, and when a rush was made to dig out the father, the poor man was still alive and encouraged the good people, thanking them for their kindness in coming to his aid. Unfortunately he died before his body could be extricated. It is astonishing that, in the absence of proper drainage, so few walls collapse in this great City of Canton.

This local paragraph really contains almost all that has taken place lately in our vicinity, except a few fires, which are so common as to be barely worthy of note.

The Viceroy has issued a proclamation to the effect that his officials will please don their winter dress on and after the 24th inst.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(From our London Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 7, 1877.

Attention has been called in one of the leading morning papers (the Post) to the question of the introduction of Chinese labour into England as a means of putting a check upon the unreasonable and exorbitant demands made by the working classes here. This subject has been often mentioned, and although it may be yet mooted, it has been a hundred times without there being any practical importance in it, it still becomes more and more probable that the hint will one day be acted upon, and that we shall have a Chinese labour question here as well as in our Colonies. There is no question that even at the present moment, there are many directions in which the labour of Chinese would be most advantageous, and if once a beginning be made, it is more than probable that Johnny Chinaman will obtain

as thorough a footing here as he already has in the United States and in our Colonies. In factories the Chinese with their steady plodding habits would undoubtedly be valuable, and it would not take long to teach them sufficient to make them competitors with the white men in our manufacturing districts, who are doing the best to ruin the trade upon which they are dependent for their livelihood, by their constant disputes, strikes, and needless obstructiveness. If ever matters should come to this point, a dangerous day will have been arrived at for our manufacturing interests; as the Chinaman after a few years will be able to carry back to his native country the skill which he will have learnt in Lancashire, and assist in the ruin of the spot, which will assuredly compete very severely with manufacturers at home. Such considerations as these are not likely greatly to influence our working men; but it is to be deeply regretted that they cannot see the injury which they are doing to themselves by repeated strikes and the risk they run of calling into play some such opposition as has been repeatedly foreshadowed.

To judge from the manner in which the subject is treated in the last number of the *Friend of China*, the Anglo-Opium Trade is not particularly well satisfied with the Edit which has been issued in consequence of the representations from H. B. Kwo. They warm themselves however with the belief that the energy of the Provincial Authorities will make up for the lukewarmness of those at the Capital. The present Edit will probably have about as much effect on the consumption of opium in China as any of the edicts issued for the last 35 years have had—and that is precisely none at all. The effect of a good round Edit is to enable the local authorities to put on heavier taxes on the opium shop and pile on the Lektin; but the idea of their ever putting an end to opium smoking is simply Utopian.

I notice that another batch of twenty policemen have been engaged at Glasgow to proceed to Hongkong at \$40 a month. This would seem to indicate that the Scotch element is appreciated in the Colony. I hope it does not mean that those already in Hongkong intend leaving, as it is a pity to lose experienced men. By the way, some of your readers may be interested by the investigation which is going on here into the conduct of the Detectives. It shows that Hongkong is not the only place where tricks & *la Lee-Lun-gui* are performed.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of a China woman was resumed this afternoon at the Police Court.

Chan Kau Sai was called and said:—I am a painter. Between 6 and 7 o'clock I was walking with a man called Hing Ating and went to Chun Ayue's house at 81 Calne Road. Chun Ayue asked me to get some cases for him. He told me to go to Queen's Road Central, to a certain house: he gave me \$3 and Ng Akun \$7. Only the two of us went together. I stopped in the house a little time. I saw no men in the house. I did not know the inmates to be prostitutes; I had no previous knowledge of them. I proposed to stop at the house all night and have some supper. They were very angry, and told me to go away; they said, "This is a family house." Some of the inmates were girls and some old women. When I left the house I met my friend Man Ahon. He proposed to go to a shop called Lo Ahon. He had a friend with him; his name I learnt to be Lo Aman. We went to an opium shop and fell in with a man called Anam. Anam took us to the house in Lyndhurst Terrace, 1st floor. I do not know the number. We saw three women there. It was proposed to stop and have supper and stay there all night. One of the women said there was only one girl there, Lo Akun. I proposed she should send and get two more; she did so. Anam did not want a girl; he took us to the house. I gave Anam \$1 to get a supper. The girl came but would not remain. Anam afterwards went out for two other girls; one was called Chow Kee, and the other Assoo. We then had supper, composed of pigs' feet, sausages, chicken eggs, and samshoo, but not a great deal of the latter; I drank three or four cups. I stayed with the woman of the house. I understood that I was to pay \$2; I have not given her the money. I was in the house when the Inspector arrived. I was never employed before at such work.

By a Juror:—My pay as a painter was 1 mace 4 candareens a day. I am now out of employment. I received \$3.

By the Coroner:—I have been out of employment about a year. I live on my friends.

By a Juror:—I did not expect to get anything for doing what I did. Chun Ayue is a friend of mine.

By the Coroner:—I opened the door to admit the Inspector. The woman said nothing; she was very frightened. She said, "What is that?" I said, "Nothing." She ran into a front room, and hid under the bed. She did not plead to me not to betray her; I should have done so even if she had.

Ng Akun was further examined:—I had eighteen taels of samshoo to drink on the night in question; I had more to drink than the others. \$1 was paid for the supper. I have been employed by Chan Ayue before on this kind of work. I have caught three houses before this one—one last year and two this year. I was a witness against Tai Yow when she was fined \$100. She did not recognise me, nor did I her, as she gave another name and called herself Assoo. Anam ran out when the Inspector came. I never got paid for giving information in these cases. Witness corrected this, and said he got \$1 each time and all expenses paid.

By a Juror:—I was a carpenter by profession. I was formerly employed by tip Siao, but have been out of employment a month. I got \$7 to go on this expedition. I returned the \$7 at 8 o'clock. I paid nothing to the girl, but I have promised to pay her \$2.

Chun Ayue was next called:—I am an interpreter to the Inspector of Brothels. My pay is \$15 per month and free quarters. I have been employed in this capacity since June last year. On the evening of the 16th instant, I gave \$7 to the last witness and \$3 to Chan Kau Sai. I told them to go to 258 Queen's Road Central, top floor. I followed them. My reason for telling them to go to that house was owing to the District watchman having given information. The Inspector marked the three men had in their possession. I kept a good look-out for these men. They came out and said they could not do any

thing. I and a friend met Man Ahon and Lok Aman: one of them said, "I have got a few Hongkong dollars; let us go and drink them; they are no use to me, as I am going to Singapore." We went to an opium shop.

The inquest was still proceeding when we went to press.

Another inquest was held on the body of Chan Achung, a fisherman, who met his death by poisoning through eating a fish called Po-ki-yu. The Coroner said that there were several other men who had eaten the same fish, but Dr. Wharry had given them an emetic, and they were saved. Dr. Wharry proved the admission of the body; it was that of a well-nourished man; the internal organs were healthy, but the brain was congested. Death was caused by deceased having eaten poisonous fish. He said that he had a man now in the hospital who had eaten the same kind of fish, but he had recovered.

Chan A-sau, a fisherman, was called and proved having seen the deceased eat the fish; he saw him eat a great quantity. At this stage the inquest was adjourned till Monday.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

18th October, 1877.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Capt. Henry Morton, of the British schooner *Onward*, was summoned at the instance of his wife, Kate Morton, for assaulting her. Mrs. Morton appeared in Court to-day and laid an information, the nature of which was such that it induced the Magistrate to issue a summons for hearing forthwith, and also a warrant for arrest of the defendant in case he should show any sign of resistance to appear on the summons, and these writs were entrusted to Inspector Lindsay and Sergeant Toomey for execution. Mrs. Morton appeared to have been so badly hurt that soon as she had laid the information, she was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Under charge of the two Police officers. He was without a coat and seemed to be suffering under some mental excitement, but when his case was called on, he was able to speak rationally enough.

The Magistrate: Have you read the summons?

Defendant: Yes.

The Magistrate told the defendant that his wife had been up to the Court to-day and charged him with assaulting her.

The Defendant: Where is she now? I want to see her.

The Magistrate: She is in Hospital now.

The defendant said his wife had confessed to him that she had been kissed by some men on board a ship coming out, and that she had been guilty of other improprieties.

The Magistrate remarked that the defendant appeared to be excited and asked him if he had been drinking.

Defendant replied that he had taken only two glasses of gin to-day, and that was all. He asked if he could get the case remanded in order to produce his witnesses, as he could prove what he had said regarding his wife.

The Magistrate said he appeared to be excited and was not in a fit state to be heard. The case must be adjourned.

The defendant said if time was given him, he could prove what he said.

The Magistrate intimated to the defendant that he must be detained in custody, as he appeared to be excited, and he had used force to his wife.

The defendant said his detention would upset entirely his arrangements on board the ship.

The Magistrate said the vessel would be taken care of by the Chief officer.

The defendant replied that he had none; he had discharged him. He had no one on board who could take charge.

The Magistrate asked who were his agents.

Defendant said, Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

The Magistrate observed that the agents would be communicated with, but the defendant must be detained in custody, because he was excited and might do some harm.

The defendant said his wife he dared say would give a guarantee so that he might be released. He never touched her.

The Magistrate remarked that her face was full of bruises, and she said she received them from the defendant's hands last night. If the defendant had not touched her, how came she to have the bruises.

The defendant said they were an old affair. As to last night, he never touched her. His wife had offered in his face to go to the house of a Captain, and this was said before his face. His wife was a regular.

The Magistrate put the matter short by informing the defendant that he was too excited just now to be allowed to say anything. He would adjourn the case till to-morrow; meantime the defendant would be kept in custody.

The defendant was then remanded to Gaol.

A SORCERER.

Wong Akun, a mat-maker, was charged by Lee Ching Shing, the master of the Tungshing boat-finder's shop, Queen's Road East, with entering his shop, and stealing therefrom a quantity of brass things. He was also found to have in his possession a bundle of burglarious implements. The case was remanded till the 22nd inst.

LARCENY.

Choi Anan, a trader, was charged by Lee Apo with stealing \$50 and a blanket from him. The complainant and the defendant lived in the same house, and he went out one day leaving his box locked. On his return he found it broken open and \$50 stolen, as also a blanket. Remanded till to-morrow.

A LOQUACIOUS COMPLAINANT.

Wong Ahn, a married woman with an infant in her arms, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against her by another married woman named Lo Ng Mun. The complainant appeared to be much excited and was very loquacious. She was directed several times by the Court to be calm, but she did not obey, and as the charge was of a trivial character, the Magistrate sent her out of Court, and discharged the defendant.

ASSAULT.

Chan Ach, a licensed chair-cooler. No. 634, summoned James Ellithorn, chief

steward of the steamer *Juan*, for an assault. The complainant begged to withdraw the charge. The Chief Officer of the steamer appeared and said that the man was drunk and that the steamer was leaving at noon to-day. The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMITH.)

October 18, 1877.

The October Sessions were opened in presence of a very large congregation of spectators, owing to the large number of cases which stood committed for trial. The want of accommodation for witnesses could not have been more seriously felt than to-day. The weather was unusually warm for this time of the year, and the audience unusually great, the only place for the large number of witnesses being the narrow and unventilated corridor leading to the Deputy Registrar's Office, which was overcrowded with male and female witnesses packed together in the same place.

A good deal of time was wasted owing to the want of an interpreter in the Chinese dialect, but after some lapse of time, a prisoner who spoke the Cantonese dialect was at last placed in the dock. The following Jury was then empanelled:—Messrs J. Noble, T. G. Richmond, J. W. Terry, A. E. Cope, J. dos Remedios, H. Hyndman, and W. B. Spratt. Mr. John MacCallum's name was also called, and he did not answer, but the Chief Justice remarked that he understood that there were no less than five gentlemen from the firm of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. who had been summoned for service at this Session, and it had been arranged that only two or three of them should be in attendance to-day. As Mr. Richmond, who belonged to the firm, had been already called, Mr. MacCallum was excused on condition that he would serve to-morrow.

Before the business was proceeded with, the Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, said that he might mention to the Court that there was a large number of cases on the Calendar, and asked whether any arrangement could be made for the Court to sit in two divisions for the trial of the cases. There were thirty-six cases for trial.

His Lordship said he understood that there were only thirty-four.

The Attorney General replied that it was so, but since then there were two more cases ready for this Session, the prisoners having waived their five days' notice of trial.

His Lordship said he was doubtful of a prisoner's consent to be tried; it was not his consent but his wish to be tried that was giving. He thought that it would be unfair to a prisoner who was ignorant of the law to accept his waiver of notice and to try him without giving him time to prepare his defence.

The Attorney General replied that, as there were so many cases to be tried, there would be time to give the prisoners later committed their five days' notice.

His Lordship thought some rule should be laid down whereby cases committed by the Magistrate after a certain day should not be taken except they were special cases. He was doubtful of the interpretation put on the ordinance in reference to this point, and failing any arrangement which the Attorney General would come to with the Magistrates, His Lordship would make a rule that no case should be taken that was committed on and after the day the Sessions were opened.

The Attorney General said that, with His Lordship's permission, he was inclined to follow the rule that where five days' notice could not be given before the Jury would be discharged under ordinary circumstances, the cases committed would not be taken, except very special cases, the circumstances of which requiring them to be tried at once.

His Lordship thought that some rule should be adopted. As to the Court sitting in two divisions, the Chief Justice said they had better try what they could do to-day first, and he would arrange about future sittings at the rising of the Court.

The Attorney General suggested that they might try as many cases as they could to-day and to-morrow and then arrange for the Court sitting in two divisions on Monday.

His Lordship assented.

The Attorney General mentioned that Mr. Haylar was engaged in the defence of two cases, and some time might be fixed for taking them.

It was then arranged that case No. 26, the case of stealing a wine-glass on board the *Kiukiang* by a shopkeeper, was to be taken on Wednesday morning, followed by No. 19, in which the learned counsel was also engaged. Business was then proceeded with.

Regina v. Chun Afoo.

The prisoner was indicted on two counts for entering by night the dwelling house of Leong Pui Chi, with intent to steal certain cooking utensils and other things from the same house on the night of the 27th September, 1877.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. He said his mother was sick, and he wanted money to go home to see her and to buy medicine. He had never committed himself before; this was his first offence.

In consideration of the prisoner's youth and this being his first offence, the Chief Justice sent him to 18 months' hard labour.

Regina v. So Achoy.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing from the person of a woman named Li Chow Kum on the 4th October last, one ear-ring and a jade-stone drop, while the prosecutrix was walking in the street.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sent to two years' hard labour.

Regina v. Ng Aloi.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing \$1,900 from Captain Clancy of the steamer *Danube* in January last. The prisoner was one of the chair-coolies employed by the Captain, and was given this sum of money for the purpose of being taken to the Yum Pit Ho. He did not do so, but he and his comrades ran away with it. The money was afterwards recovered through the instrumentality of the Chinese authorities. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sent to three years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Chan Hing Hong.

LARCENY AND PREVIOUS CONVICTION. The prisoner pleaded guilty to stealing \$3 from an Indian, and to having been previously convicted of larceny. He was sent to two years' hard labour.

Regina v. Wong Afook.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing one silver watch and a ring from one Ma-

homed Jud. He was also charged with being an old offender. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner was sent to three years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Lee Afoo.

LARCENY OF A GOLD WATCH. This prisoner was arraigned for stealing one gold watch, valued \$50 or \$60, from Mr. J. D. Woodford on the 30th September 1877.

The prisoner was found guilty of the larceny, and to the second count against him of being an old offender, he pleaded guilty. Sentence reserved.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow, but the Jurors serving to-day were told that their services would not be required then; they must, however, attend on Monday.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Hon. Mr. Justice Snowdon.)

18th October, 1877.

Ng Lai Kok v. Ho Lee and four others, \$409.—Plaintiff in this action is Comptroller to Messrs Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. The claim is upon a promissory note given by one of the defendants named Chu Poon. It appears that two businesses are carried on in the same shop under the name of Tye Cheong; one is a watch-maker, the other tea-dealer. The defendant Chu Poon is the sole proprietor of the watch-maker's business, while he has a share in the tea business. It also appeared that the plaintiff had consented to give the defendant, Chu Poon, three years' time to pay the debt, provided he would carry on his business, from an advertisement in the Chinese newspaper, the plaintiff found that the defendant was making away with the tea business; he therefore applied and obtained an interim attachment against defendant's goods. Mr. Brewster, on the part of the plaintiff, contended that all the defendants are liable, inasmuch as the promissory note was given by Chu Poon, the managing partner, the only one known to the plaintiff, who would not have taken the note had he not considered that credit was given by both firms. Three of the defendants appeared, and two of them urged that they had no share in the watch-maker's business, although they were concerned in the tea-trade, which was distinguished from the watch-maker's by the name of Hopkee, and that the debt due upon the promissory note was a private debt of the defendant Chu Poon, for which they were not liable. In this view His Lordship concurred, and finally gave judgment against the defendant Chu Poon alone.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHINESE CONSUL AT SINGAPORE.

The appointment as Chinese Consul at Singapore of the Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, C. M. G., M. L. C., and Consul here for Russia, notified in the last *Gazette* as having received the approval of the Secretary of State, is one that seems to call for a remark or two. It is to be presumed from the wording of the notification that the appointment was gazetted before, although we do not remember to have seen it. The question is, why such an appointment has been made at all. The Chinese Empire has no consul anywhere else, nor any consular or any other sort of standing representative in any other country or colony in the world. Why should there be one here? It is true that there is a Chinese Embassy at the present time in England, but it is a special one for a special purpose, as special embassies have been sent on rare occasions before to other countries, and it is not, or at least has not yet become, a permanent one, and, therefore, its appointment or existence holds no parallel to the custom of other nations in regard to embassies or consular agencies. It seems to us, therefore, that the appointment of a Chinese Consul in a British Colony calls for explanation as to its object, or objects. At whose request or instigation was it made? What are the Consul's jurisdiction, powers, and relations towards his countrymen, whether Chinese subjects or naturalised British subjects? Who appointed him, the Emperor of China direct or the Chinese Foreign Office, and what necessity was there for the appointment? There is a number of other little matters of interest in connection with this novel appointment upon which some information is eminently desirable for many reasons. A year or two ago, the Hopoo of Canton wanted to appoint one of his agents in Hongkong as Chinese Consul in order to draw tighter the blockade with which he was endeavouring to strangle the trade of that Colony, but the appointment was strenuously opposed, and for the time, successfully opposed. We are much differently situated here in regard to the Chinese Empire to what Hongkong is. But it is nevertheless true that there are some points of resemblance, and it is indubitable that, while the Chinese are different in almost everything from every other nationality, they form in these Settlements a very large proportion of the population, and their position in respect of nationality towards the Government may be said to be unique. For this and many other reasons, the appointment of a Chinese Consul in these Settlements seems to have been a question which deserved a good deal more consideration from Government than we judge it to have received, before it was allowed or sanctioned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1877.

Sir,—I was very highly gratified on reading the account lately given in your valuable paper of the successful trial of the Compound Engines built by Messrs Inglis & Co., Victoria Foundry, gratified to see that the enterprise of the Yum has been so well rewarded, and also as an indication of the rapid improvements that are taking place in the Colony. But I was rather surprised that the name of the energetic designer and superintendent builder was not mentioned in connection with the same.

I believe they are the largest engines of their class that have been yet made in Hongkong; and seeing the success which has attended them, I think the names of Mr. W. L. Scott, who solely designed the Engines and also superintended the whole of the work in connection with them, should have received some slight notice.

Yours, &c.,

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette.)

Our esteemed fellow-resident, Dr. Massals, a talented medical practitioner, and a most amiable man, is in a very critical condition, brought low in a few hours by what four of his colleagues declare to be Asiatic cholera in one of its severest forms.

We observe that in one or two places the farmers have commenced to cut their rice, though it will be some time yet before the harvest becomes general. The crops look very well, and there is every prospect of an abundant yield in this part of the country.

(Tokio Times.)

General Julius Stahl, a distinguished officer of the U. S. Volunteer Army during the war of rebellion, and at one time Consul at Yokohama, arrived again in Japan by the S. S. *City of Peking*, last Wednesday. He is appointed to the Consulate of Higo and Osaka, in place of Mr. N. J. Newmiller, and proceeds to his post next week. General Stahl has been warmly welcomed by many of his friends of eight years ago, and by some whose acquaintance with his merits is of older date;—by one, at least, who has not forgotten the gallantry with which the young soldier, then in command of a New York regiment, assisted in holding the pursuing enemy in check after the disastrous day of Bull Run, and with his few followers prevented an advance upon Washington which would have been an unspeakable calamity. For his service on this and other occasions he was rapidly raised to the rank of Major General, and was the youngest of that grade in the service. The value of his performance of civil duties, after the war, is well recollected by those who were in Yokohama during his term of office.

THE DEATH OF SAIGO.

From an eye-witness we have obtained some particulars of the battle fought on the 24th ultimo against the rebels at Kagoshima, which resulted in their total defeat.

The Imperial forces, numbering some 15,000 men, made a simultaneous attack on their opponents, and capturing some of their batteries, turned the guns on the rebels, who, thus taken between a cross fire were almost annihilated, and although fighting against overwhelming odds made a desperate but unavailing resistance before they finally succumbed. The day after the engagement the dead were brought in from the battle field for identification, and then it was that the bodies of Kirino, Beggs and Hemmell were recognized, as they were laid out side by side near a large trench which had been dug for the reception of the fallen. Kirino's body bore evidence of the previous day, as it was covered with wounds, his death having apparently been caused by a dreadful wound on the right temple from the fragment of a shell. The bodies of the other rebel leaders were likewise covered with wounds. Close to the body of Kirino lay the headless trunk of a tall well-formed man, with a bullet wound near the heart and a sword stab in the stomach. The clear white skin indicat-

ed that the body was that of a samurai, though it was clothed in the garb of a labourer or coolie. While some discussion was taking place among the officers of the Imperial Army as to whether the body was that of Saigo or not, some soldiers came in carrying a head, which fitted this trunk. The face showed signs of having been recently shaved, and the eyes were bound with a red cloth. Many were inclined to think that the head and trunk were those of Saigo, but still some doubt was expressed by those who knew that the rebel leader was in the habit of adopting many disguises, and that on several occasions during the war he had been personated by others.

Few rebels escaped from the sanguinary engagement of the 24th. About 125 prisoners were taken, the most of whom were badly wounded.

The Straits.

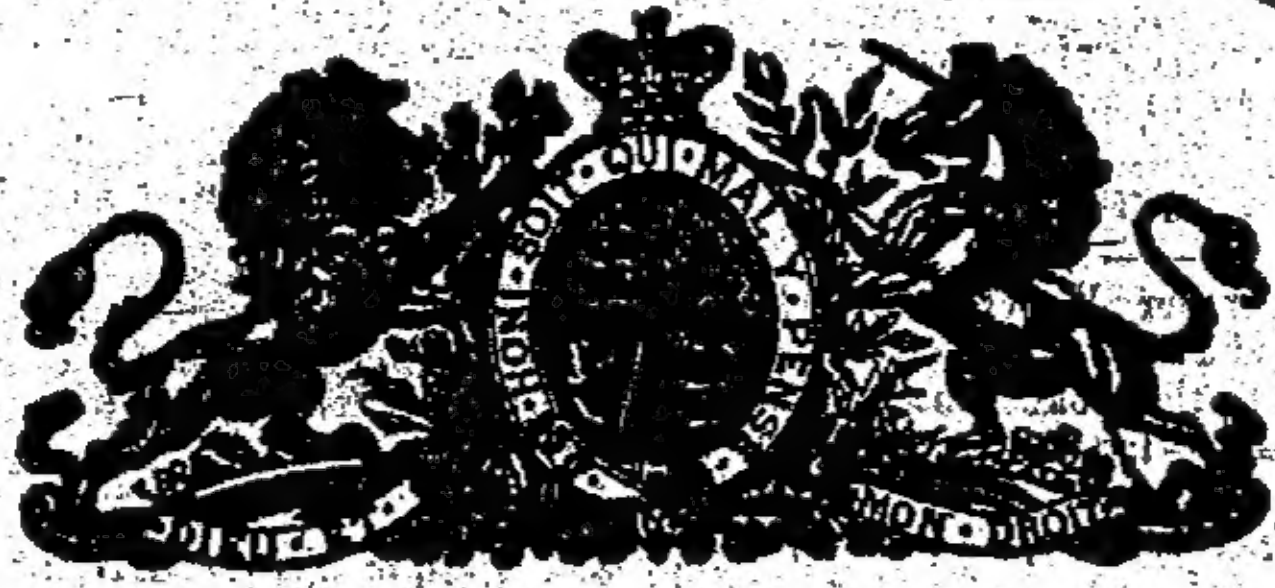
(Straits Times.)

Messrs. Maclean, Fraser & Co. we learn, have received advices from Samarang that the new Dutch steamer, *Stad Middelburg*, with a cargo of coffee from Sourabaya to Holland, had struck on Pulo Lepar, and had been obliged to put into Samarang, leaping, where she will have to discharge cargo and go into dock.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHINESE CONSUL AT SINGAPORE.

The appointment as Chinese Consul at Singapore of the Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, C. M. G., M. L. C., and Consul here for Russia, notified in the last *Gazette* as having received the approval of the Secretary of State, is one that seems to call for a remark or two. It is to be presumed from the wording of the notification that the appointment was gazetted before, although we do not remember to have seen it. The question is, why such an appointment has been made at all. The Chinese Empire has no consul anywhere else, nor any consular or any other sort of standing representative in any

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4462. 號八十月十年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

日二十月九年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WARD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HADEN & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KIMLEY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 2110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1878.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.—Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bred in the Colony at date of Entry (1st February, 1878). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent.; Weight 10st 7 lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nominations close on Thursday, the 27th December, 1877, addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the Club.)

By Order, DENIS OREAGH, Capt. 28th Regt., Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 11, 1877. cc26

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSITE.

Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHEW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONE & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. cc20

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS.

Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

IN THE GOODS OF JAMES SMITH FERRIES, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JAMES SMITH FERRIES, late Master of the S. S. "ZEALANDIA," who died at Sea on Board the said Vessel, on the 8th day of February 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose personal Estate were duly granted to JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of No. 27 Queen's Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 22nd day of September 1877, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN at his address aforesaid, or to the Under-signed WILLIAM HENRY BREESTON, the Solicitor of the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BREESTON, 28 Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of January, 1878. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JAMES SMITH FERRIES amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has then had notice; and that the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1877.

Wm. H. BREESTON, Solicitor for the said JOHN FAIRBAIRN. ja16

SEPARATE TENDERS for DOCKING and REPAIRING the Dutch 8-m. Schooner "TRIO," and to SUPPLY NEW ANCHOR and CHAIN, will be received at the Office of the Under-signed FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Particulars apply to Capt. WESTERVELD on Board, or to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1877. cc19

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. nol

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present five-yearly Lease ending on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors.

LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 18, 1877. sp1

Intimations.

CONDENSED EGGS.

THIS NEW ARTICLE, recently placed upon the Market, consists simply of fresh-laid HENS' EGGS, from which most of the water has been evaporated, and being hermetically sealed, remains perfectly sound.

The EGGS thus condensed are obtained in the Empire of China, and canned in the immediate vicinity in which they are produced, thereby avoiding the deterioration to which EGGS are subjected when transported in the shell. So that, in point of fact, the CONDENSED EGGS preserved under the patent of A. R. DAVIS, furnish to the consumer, EGGS possessing more perfectly the properties of fresh-laid EGGS than those ordinarily supplied to any city.

The CONDENSED EGGS will beat up into light froth as readily as EGGS taken immediately from the shell, and are equally valuable in making Cakes, Custards, Creams, Pastry, Puddings, Egg-Nog, &c., &c.

ECONOMY.

For Hotels, and Restaurants, or for Families, or Vessels at sea, this Article is invaluable, as there is no loss from breakage or decay, and a tin will keep for any length of time after opening, being sealed only for transportation.

One Table-spoonful is equal to one Egg. Add equal amount of water (warm is preferable); dissolve it well; then use same as any Egg.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Agents for Hongkong.

MUSTARD & Co., General Agents at Shanghai.

cc24

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE Under-signed, until further notice, offer to RENT VESSELS, Furnishing all Material and Labor, except METAL and NAILS, for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per Sheet.

IRON STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS requiring Three Coats Paint or Tallow, Thirty Cents per Ton Register.

W. B. SPRATT & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, October 10, 1877. nol10

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, 8th October, 1877.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION held on the 5th July, 1877, a Return of Capital of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TAELS per SHARE will be made at the Office of the Secretaries on the 15th Instant, to Shareholders of record the 10th Instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-signed to Shareholders, or their lawful Representatives on presentation of Share Certificates.

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

cc26

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst. Warrants will be delivered by the Under-signed to Shareholders or their lawful Representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 5th Instant, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS & CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING CO., 50 Beaver and 127 Paid Streets,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

[y11]

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE, EX. STEAMSHIPS.

"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR," "CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

1877.

NEW SEASON'S (MAY) BUTTER.

The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.

In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.

In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.

In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CROUSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, and American Family MESS STORES.—As per their JUNE PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Chappell & Co.'s New and Popular MUSIC and SONGS.

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS.

Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE-HEARSE BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE and TARRED LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES, of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and Insertion of all Sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.

Cabin Suspension LAMPS.

Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

Japanese TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS.

Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, and NAIL BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY BOOKS.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, SCHOOL BOOKS.

&c., &c.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., have just received an Invoice of AMMUNITION and SPORTING GEAR, Consisting of:—

CURTIS & HARVEY'S No. 3, Diamond Grain GUNPOWDER.

ELY BROOK'S Thick and Thin FELT WADINGS.

Do. CENTRAL FIRE CAPS.

Do. CARTRIDGE CASES, Green and Brown.

Geo. BUREY PATENT SHOT, specially hardened.

CARTRIDGE LOADERS, RE-OAPPERS.

STRING BARREL CLEANERS.

POWDER and SHOT MEASURES.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. cc23

FOR SALE.

SHAMEEN CANTON.

THE Desirable PROPERTY known as Lot No. 45, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and SILK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to G. M. SMITH, Canton.

October 15, 1877.

FOR SALE.

L. TAMPIER & Co.'s BURGUNDY, 1st. Beaune and Pomard, in Fines, PRIMEUR & FINE CLARET LABARDE, in Quarts and Pints.

Irish and Scotch WHISKY.

OLD TOM GIN.

PORT 1847.

WIEBER & Co.

Hongkong, October 12, 1877. cc19

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874.

HEIDENCK & Co.'s MONOPOL.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, October 2, 1877. nol

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking Cargo at through-rates for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.)

The Steamship "OCEAN"

will load as above, and be despatched on or about the 1st of November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 6, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain G. D. PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. cc21

STEAM TO BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "ADRIA"

will leave for the above place on or about the 1st Proximo.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. nol

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Brig "CONSTANCIA," Captain GONZALEZ, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 26th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. cc25

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO CONSTANCE," Capt. J. URBANTE, will be despatched as above on or about the 26th Instant.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 16, 1877. cc25

FOR LONDON.

The 100 A 1 British Barque "WOODVILLE," Capt. E. NELSON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Ship "ISLES OF THE SOUTH," DENNETT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, October 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "ABERLADY," J. NICOLL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Barque "GRASMERE," HASTINGS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The * A 1 100 years splendid British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM," A. MILLAR, Commander, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Barque "GEO. CROSLAND," Geo. LYING, Master, will have early despatch as above.